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No.
103
CATALOG
&
PLANTING
GUIDE

THE
HOWARD-
HICKORY
NURSERY
HICKORY
N. C.

WE SPECIALIZE

In giving the property owner for one cost, a lump sum contract, the complete service of PLANNING THE GROUNDS and the SELECTION and ARRANGEMENT of the plants, FURNISHING THE PLANT MATERIAL, DELIVERING, PLANTING, and GUARANTEEING, for any type landscape development.

Foundation Plantings
Border Plantings
Gardens
Outdoor Living Rooms
Country Estates
Street and Highway Plantings
Public Buildings
Schools and Churches
Cemeteries
Parks

Let us know if you are interested in doing any sort of landscape work. You need not be obligated in any way by so doing. We will be very glad to call on you, as we want to be of service.

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CONTENTS of this catalog:- Page 52.

Terms and Conditions:- Prices herein are F.O.B. Hickory, N.C., net cash with order or on delivery. We provide truck delivery inexpensively at cost of same as we estimate it. Planting and full guaranteed insurance charged extra at an agreed price, which is low. We reserve the right to charge actual cost for wooden boxes when required for freight or express shipments but freight or motor express can usually be made in bulk or in bales. Prices subject to change without notice.

Delivered Prices:- We solicit the opportunity to quote a delivered price (truck delivery) on any list or lot of stock you are interested in.

WE STRIVE TO PLEASE

THE MOWAT & DICKSON CO.

WICKFORD, MARGARET CAROLINE

Ca. 1000, 1900

Incorporated 1920

10-10-1965.

Ch. J. McGee, V. Pres.

S. D. Tankard, Jr., General Manager

100 ACRES OF THE FINEST COUNTRY 3700'

Our reputation was built on

QUALITY PRODUCTS

QUALITY SERVICE

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

While holding to that reputation, we are fast gaining another one.

LOW PRICE

This catalog contains by far the lowest prices we have ever listed. You will find that meeting competition of inferior grades.

GUARANTEE

We stand back of every plant, and give the same guarantee we have always given, as follows: -

We agree to re-supply (as per conditions below) all plants set in the ground that die the first season after planting from causes other than abuse or neglect --- (1) FREE of charge if you have us to do the planting, or (2) At $\frac{1}{2}$ purchase price if we do not plant or are not paid extra for so doing --- I.O.D. nursery in either case: Provided, (1) the plants are bought at the prices herein (2) the account is paid promptly or as agreed (3) the loss is reported to us within 12 months from date of planting.

SPECIAL OFFERS

2

See page 26 for drawings, illustrations, and detailed specifications of a complete front planting for a small home which can be adapted easily to many other homes.

Also

a BROADLEAF EVERGREEN planting for that same foundation plan, consisting of:-

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|---------|
| A--2 | Wax-leaf Ligustrum | 2-3 ft. |
| B--4 | Abelia (Flowering) | 2-3 ft. |
| C--4 | Red Berrying Nandina | 2-3 ft. |
| D--4 | Red Berrying Patens | 2-3 ft. |
| E--2 | English Laurel | 2-3 ft. |
| #F--4 | Spreading Pfitzer Junipers | 2-3 ft. |
| #G--2 | " Sabina " | 2-3 ft. |
| H--2 | Japanese Ligustrum | 3-4 ft. |

ALL FOR ONLY \$19.00

#Coniferous evergreens. The above selection is recommended for difficult situations, such as those very hot and dry, or tree root infested.

ALSO the following

to complete the side foundation plantings for the same or similar size home:-

Sunny side: 3 Vanhouttei Spiraea 3-4 ft.
3 Variegated Weigela 3-4 ft.
1 Butterfly Bush 3-4 ft.

Shady side: 3 White Hydrangea P.G. Bushy
3 Purple Beauty Berry 2-3 ft.
1 Abelia (Flowering) 2-3 ft.

ALL 14 THE ABOVE SHRUBS FOR ONLY \$5.00

These should be planted in groups, each kind of three being put together, with the plants of which there are only one being put at the back corner of the house.

By referring to page 27, you will see you can get the plants for complete front and side foundations, corners of the lawn, and two shade trees at a price of \$35.00 to \$45.00 !!!

WHEN TO PLANT: The successful transplanting of many kinds of ornamental plants can be done at any time of year in this climate.

Now-a-days many folks want planting done as soon as a new home is completed. We can give this service at any season on all types of plants, summer or winter, if the distance of the haul does not make the plants stay out of the ground over a day or two. Of course, extra care must be taken in handling them in summer and all plants should be dug with a ball of earth on the roots at that time. We guarantee summer plantings the same as we do those of any other season.

The usual season, however, extends from after the first frost of the fall until leaves on shrubs are well out in the spring. During this dormant season, plants can be shipped great distances easily, those that lose their leaves in the fall can be moved without earth on their roots, and therefore transport cheaply and safely.

HOW TO PLANT:- Planting of ornamental plants can be successfully and easily done by following these simple directions:

Preparations:-

(1) Mark off the areas to be planted in masses of shrubs, allowing ample room for their growth, and the locations of single trees out in the lawn, marking a large circle for the latter. These areas are to be the plant beds.

(2) Prepare the ground in the beds as thoroughly and as deeply as possible, similarly to preparing a field for a crop except much deeper, as deep as you feel like going.

(3) Replace subsoil, mortar, lime, and such foreign materials in the soil with good garden topsoil, which is the best soil for all ordinary plants.

(Continued next page)

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LET US HELP YOU CONVERT YOUR BACK YARD INTO AND OUT*
DOOR LIVING ROOM.

HOW TO PLANT

Preparations (contd. from page 3)

(4) If the beds are infested with tree roots, have the ground spaded up 12 to 18 inches deep, and all feeding roots removed.

(5) Fertilizing may be done as directed under "Fertilizing."

(6) Place a stake where each plant is to go. Space them so as to give ample room for growth, but close enough to grow together for mass effect. Three to four feet apart is the usual distance for the average plant, with two feet being enough for very dwarf and five feet being required for very large growers. For clipped hedges 8 to 12 inches apart and for flowering hedges 18 inches to three feet is used, depending on variety of plant and denseness of hedge desired. The stakes nearest a foundation or wall should be about two feet from it.

Setting the plants:- With the ground prepared and the stakes set, do the following:

(1) Dig the holes (where the stakes are) large enough to hold the roots of the plant without crowding or doubling them back and deep enough so it will sit at the same depth or an inch deeper than it was in the nursery.

(2) Unwrap the roots of the plants that are not Balled & Burlapped, set them in the holes and fill level with good soil, care being taken to see that the plant is not too deep or too shallow. Fertilizing may be done with this filling as per directions in "Fertilizing". With Balled & Burlapped plants the procedure is the same except that the burlap wrapping is not usually removed. To attempt to do so often causes the ball of earth to crack or crumble, which may be fatal to the plant.

(3) Water the filled holes and let the earth settle. DO NOT PUDDLE THE SET EARTH BY TAMPING IT.

(4) Fill again with dry earth and pack by pressing firmly until the ground is again level. A slight ridge should be left in a ring outside the hole to catch and hold water.

(5) See that all plants are standing straightly upright.

(6) Cover the entire plant beds with manure mulch. See Fertilizing.

FERTILIZING

Plants require food to grow. They may live if no food is added to the average soil but will not flourish unless it is added abundantly. There are two classes of fertilizers: the chemical, found mostly in commercial fertilizers, and the organic, found mostly in compost and manures. The former is rich in plant food, but does not improve the physical condition of the soil by making it loose, light, and moisture retentive like the latter, the manures, do.

Consequently, manure, by furnishing food also, is the best single fertilizer, but both may be used as follows:

(1) Very well rotted manure of any derivation can be thoroughly mixed with the full depth of the topsoil in the planting bed, and also with the soil to be used in filling the holes. The quantity to use depends on how well rotted it is, the best rotted and oldest being usable in the largest quantity. No green manure at all should be used where it may come in contact with the roots of a plant for it will burn them.

(2) Commercial fertilizers of any well balanced formula may also be mixed sparingly with the bed and planting soil and used to fill up the holes, but it is better if pure dirt only touches the roots. Slow acting fertilizers, such as Bone Meal, can be used in quantities large enough to last several years without

(3) Mulching. The heavy feeding should be applied on top of the ground. Manure is a fine mulch for any time of year. It, therefore, is again of dual purpose, and should be spread over the entire plant bed at least two inches deep as soon as the planting is completed. Also in years following when the plants need fertilizing. With this mulch can be mixed a liberal quantity of bone meal, cotton seed meal, and/or a good commercial mixture of fertilizer.

(4) When the ground needs cultivation, the mulch should be worked into the soil.

Culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, & Acid Lovers

Azaleas like a loose, acid, moist, but well drained soil, preferably in a cool or shady location. They will not, therefore, do well in stiff clayey soils in a hot or dry place.

To obtain a loose soil, humus should be added to the plant bed liberally and mixed with the existing soil. Sand is also good to mix in. Equal parts of garden soil, humus in the form of peat moss or woods mold, and sand, make a good bed for the acid lovers. Manure should be avoided because of its alkalie.

In order to assist a soil to be acid the peat moss suggested above, and oak leaves forming a deep mulch on the ground is necessary. Also fertilizers such as Cotton Seed Meal and Aluminum Sulphate, with an acid reaction are good and essential if the ground is very "sweet".

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CARE OF THE PLANTING

All living things require care and protection against their enemies who are fighting them for existence. Shrubbery is no exception. Especially during the first year after transplanting, when it is suffering from the effects of that great shock, it needs to be favored, as follows:- (Continued Page 47)

(1) Cultivation is of primary importance./

EVERGREENS

-7-

Those indispensable plants that show their green spires, pyramids, globes, mounds, mats, or other forms at all seasons of the year.

MAKE YOUR PLANTING ALIVE IN WINTER WITH EVERGREENS

Many of them can be had now at the former cost of shrubs and trees that lose their foliage in the fall and look "dead in winter".



NEEDLE FOLIAGED EVERGREENS

("Coniferous" or cone bearing)

commonly called

THE CEDAR TYPE

Valuable for accent points in foundation, border, informal, & formal plantings, and for masses, hedges, and screens. Also for lawn specimens.

ARBORVITAE

THE ORIENTAL or CHINESE GROUP.

These evergreens are suited particularly well for the hot Southern climate, and should be used in preference to perhaps any others in the hottest location in which you must put a "cedar". They will thrive in any fertile soil that is fairly well-drained and provided with sufficient moisture.

These arbovitae do not winter brown like some do, but hold their bright green color well. They are especially suited for foundation and formal plantings.



Oriental Arborvitae
(*Thuja orientalis*)

or

(Biota)

BAKERS (*T. o. Pyramidalis bakeri*):- A compact, rather slim growing variety, and one of the finest for foundation and formal planting.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	5 to 6 ft.	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	6 to 7 ft. ...	5.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.00	7 to 8 ft.	6.50
8 to 9 ft.....	8.00		



BENCKMANS' GOLDEN (*aurea nana*) Very dwarf with shape of a sugar loaf and intense golden foliage, intensely so in the spring. Excellent for formal planting, cemetery lot corners, etc.

12 to 15 in.....	\$1.00	3 to 3½ ft.....	3.00
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.00		



BLUE-GREEN:- A very dense fast growing broadly pyramidal variety with steel blue foliage in winter, bluish green in summer.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	5 to 6 ft.....	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	6 to 7 ft.....	6.00
4 to 5 ft.....	3.00	8 to 8 ft.....	8.00



BONITA:- Dwarf, slow grower, almost round with slight point at top. A very choice green variety, useful for formal planting.

15 to 18 in.....	\$1.00	1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50		



CHINESE:- The straight Oriental species. Free, open, and rapid growth, which can be kept dense by sufficient clipping.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	3 to 4 ft.....	1.25
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COMPACTA:- A compact green variety, requiring much less trimming.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.25	3 to 4 ft.....	1.75
4 to 5 ft.....	2.00		



DAILY NANA:- A dwarf, green, compact grower of the sugar leaf form. Very desirable.

3 to 4 ft. ... \$ 2.50 4 to 5 ft. ... 4.00
15 to 18 in. ... 1.00

EXCELSA:- A deep green variety, fairly slim in shape and compact.

2 to 3 ft. ... \$1.00 3 to 4 ft. ... 1.50
4 to 5 ft. ... 2.00

GOLDEN SPIRE (same as conspicua) A strikingly beautiful tall compact grower with a central leader or stem and golden foliage the year around, intensely so in the spring.

3 to 4 ft. ... \$ 1.75 5 to 6 ft. ... 4.00
4 to 5 ft. ... 2.00 6 to 7 ft. ... 5.00
7 to 8 ft. ... 7.50 8 to 10 ft. 10.00

CRISTATUS:- Very dwarf with finest textured light green foliage of any arborescens.

15 to 18 in. ... \$.75 1 1/2 - 2 ft.90
2 to 3 ft. ... 1.25

GOLDEN TIP (semperparens) Similar to Golden Spire but not as golden and not as compact, but faster growing.

4 to 5 ft. ... \$ 1.50 6 to 7 ft. ... 3.00
5 to 6 ft. ... 2.00 7 to 8 ft. ... 4.00

TEXAS BLUE (Texana glauca) Fine blue-green foliage, deepening to steel-blue in winter. Pyramidal form, with main stem or leader which helps to hold the plant together in snow or wind storms. Excellent specimens.

10 to 11 ft. ... \$ 12.00 12 to 13 ft. ... \$ 15.00

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

USE THE "CEDAR TYPE" EVERGREENS. THEY ARE ESPECIALLY GOOD FOR EVERGREEN HEDGES IN FORMAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND YOU DO NOT HAVE TO WAIT FOR YOUR HEDGE TO GROW FOR YEARS BEFORE YOU HAVE IT.

-10- ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN



or
OCCIDENTAL GROUP
(*Thuja occidentalis*)

These have long been the standby of landscape gardeners. With their rich dark green color, hardiness against cold, and their many forms, they are very valuable. They prefer a cool moist location, and are useful for many purposes.

AMERICAN:-The straight species. Single stem plants. Beautiful for accent points, masses, hedges. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.....

$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.....	\$.80	5 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00
2 -3 ft.....	\$1.00	6 to 7 ft.....	\$4.00
3 -4 ft.....	\$1.50	7-to 8 ft.....	\$5.00
4 -5 ft.....	\$2.00	8 to 10ft.....	\$7.00

CONICA Densa:- Globe shaped, compact.

Sizes $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ft. Priced same as "Globe" below.

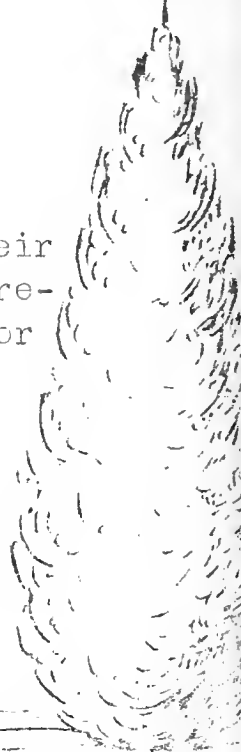
FERN-LIKE (*Filicoides*) Medium grower with beautiful fern-effect foliage. Single stem plants, sizes from $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. to 6-7 ft.), prices same as "American" above.

GLOBE (*globosa*) The nearest in form to a perfect globe of any evergreen, and therefore very pretty and useful. Dark green and dense. Very dwarf.

12-15 in.....	\$.70	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	\$1.50
15-18 in.....	\$.80	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft.....	\$2.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.....	\$1.00	3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	\$3.00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ft.....	\$ 4.00		

HOVEY'S (*hoveyi*) Almost globe shaped but a little taller than broad. More open but brighter green in winter than "Globe".

$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.....	\$1.00	3-4 ft.....	\$2.50
2-3 ft.....	\$1.50	4-5 ft.....	\$3.50

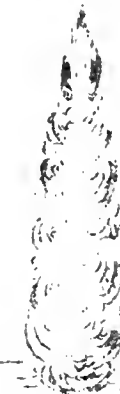


PEABODY'S GOLDEN (*aurea lutea*)

Growth and form about like "American" but not so fast. Strikingly golden foliage. Sizes from 2-3 ft. to 7-8 ft. Prices same as American Arborvitae.



PYRAMIDAL (*pyramidalis*) This is the beautifully columnar evergreen so much admired. Dark green foliage, a good grower. Useful in all sorts of plantings, especially for formal clipped hedges at A Century of Progress Exposition. Sizes 2-3 ft. to 7-8 ft. SPECIALLY PRICED same as American Arborvitae, for specimen plants.



TOY THUMB (*ellwangeriana*) A little weathery, fluffy dwarf evergreen of interesting grayish color. 2-3 ft.....\$1.50: 3-4 ft.....\$2.00
4-5 ft.....\$3.00



SIBERIAN (*wareana*) A deep green dwarf type, forming a broad mound. 1 1/2-2 ft.....\$1.00 2-3 ft.....\$1.50



C E D A R

DEODARA (*Cedrus deodara*) "The Tree God of the Himalayas". Beautiful gracefully drooping branches of blue green foliage from the main trunk. The finest and most popular lawn specimen in the South, also excellent for massing and screening. It is a very rapid grower and will attain an ultimate height of 60 to 75 feet.

2-3 ft.....\$1.00 4-5 ft.....\$2.00
3-4 ft.....\$1.50 5-6 ft.....\$2.50
6-8 ft.....\$3.50



CONIFEROUS (Cone Bearing) EVERGREENS, Contd.

CEDAR, INCENSE (*Libocedrus decurrens*) This is a very tall growing tree, attaining perhaps 75 ft., with a trunk equal to a pine and dark green aromatic foliage. Very picturesque.

8-10 ft.....\$6.50 10-12 ft....\$8.00

CRYPTOMEPIA, JAPANESE:- Another very picturesque and striking tree with foliage unlike any other evergreen. Strong main trunk, very rapid growth, 60 ft.

6-7 ft.....\$3.50 8-10 ft.....\$5.00
10-12 ft.,,,,\$8.00

CYPRESS, ITALIAN:- (*Cupressus sempervirens*) The famous tall, slim cypress of Italian Gardens. Dark green foliage.

10-12 ft.....\$7.50 12-14 ft.....\$10.00

CYPRESS, JAPANESE

THE "RETINOSPORA" Group
(*Chamaecyparis*)

This group is widely used on account of the gracefulness and beauty of foliage of its members. It will thrive in any fertile not too hot soil, and responds to clipping readily.

HINOKI CYPRESS (*C. obtusa*) An open, large growing variety, single stem, dark green foliage.

2-3 ft.....\$1.00 3-4 ft.....\$1.50
4-5 ft.....\$2.00

HINOKI, DWARF (*C. obtusa nana*) The very dwarf little variety with interesting gnarled looking foliage, dark green. Excellent for Rock Gardens. 15-18 in. \$1.75: 1½-2 ft. \$2.00

2-2½ ft. \$3.00 2½-3 ft...\$3.50



JAPANESE CYPRESS, Continued

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HINOKI, COMPACT (*Chamaecyparis obtusa compacta*) Dense, dwarf form of Hinoki. Sizes 2- to 6 ft. Prices same as "Plume."



HINOKI, GOLDEN (*C. obtusa crippii*) An intensely golden color all year, making it very striking. Somewhat slow growth.



1½-2 ft.....\$1.00 2-3 ft.....\$1.50

PLUME CYPRESS (*C. pisifera plumosa*) This is the most popular one of the cypresses, and one of the most used evergreens. Very graceful, plume-like fronds of green foliage. Large grower.

2-3 ft. \$1.00:	5-6 ft. \$3.00:	7-8 ft. \$5.00
3-4 ft. \$1.50:	6-7 ft. \$4.00:	8-9 ft. \$7.00
4-5 ft. \$2.00:	10-12 ft. \$12.00	



PLUME, GOLDEN : (*C.p. plumosa aurea*) Golden form of the Plume. Sizes up to 7-8 ft and same prices.

SAWALA (*C. pisifera*) Similar to the Plume, a large growing tree fine for screens and back-grounds. Sizes and prices same as Plume.



SAWALA, Golden (*C. p. aurea*) Golden variety of the above. Same prices and sizes.

SILVER or "Moss" Cypress (*C. p. squarrosa veitchii*) Beautiful silvery mossy foliage, somewhat slow growing. Graceful, dense specimens. Also a Sulphur tinted variety.



2-3 ft. \$1.50: 4-5 ft. \$4.00: 6-7 ft. \$6.00
3-4 ft. \$2.00: 5-6 ft. \$5.00: 7-8 ft. \$7.00

THREAD BRANCHED Cypress (*C. p. filifera*) A broadly pyramidal slow growing variety with foliage in gracefully drooping threads.



4-5 ft.....\$4.00 5-6 ft.....\$6.00

-14- CONIFEROUS (Cone bearing) EVERGREENS, Contd.

FIR, CHINESE, (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*)

A beautiful dark green specimen tree growing very tall, 50 ft. or more, and rapidly.

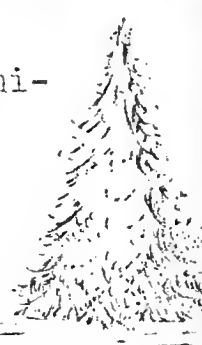
3-4 ft.....	\$3.00	5-6 ft.....	\$5.00
4-5 ft.....	\$4.00	8-10 ft.....	\$8.50



HEMLOCK, CANADIAN (*Tsuga canadensis*)

One of the finest, most graceful of the conifers. Useful for specimens, foundations, masses, hedges, Likes a cool location,

1½-2 ft.....	\$1.25	3-4 ft.....	\$2.50
2-3 ft.....	\$1.50	4-5 ft.....	\$4.00



JUNIPERS

These are especially adapted to the Southern Climate, altho' they are also hardy against cold, and may be planted in any exposure. They respond to clipping readily and may be kept in bounds and in excellent form thereby.

THE UPRIGHT FORMS

ASHFORD JUNIPER (*Juniperus communis ashfordi*)

One of the finest slim growing varieties, dense and rust resisting.

2-3 ft.....	\$1.20	4-5 ft.....	\$2.50
3-4 ft.....	\$1.50	5-6 ft.....	\$3.50
6-7 ft.....		\$4.00	



BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR (*J. virginiana glauca*) A very picturesque grower, sending out long blue branches. Large growing.

3-4 ft.....	\$2.50	8-10 ft.....	\$6.00
7-8 ft.....	\$3.50	10-12 ft.....	\$8.50



CHINESE (*J. chinensis*) A fine rather open and large grower. Blue-grey- 6-8 ft...\$5.00

J. TIP 43, Continued

Upright type

ENGLISH: (*Juniperus communis*) A very fine tall grower with blue-green foliage. Withstands any weather. Sentimentally colored specimens:-

2-3 ft.....	1.00	5-6 ft.....	3.00
3-4 ft.....	1.50	6-7 ft.....	3.50
1-3 ft.....	2.00	(Extra heavy)	
7-8 ft. Extra heavy Specimens			.00

CZECH, Spiny (*J. excelsa stricta*) A well-form-
ed dwarf variety, Blue-green.

1½-2 ft.....	1.25	4-5 ft.....	2.00
2-2½ ft.....	.50	5-6 ft.....	2.00

IRISH (*J. c.ibernica*) This also averages 10 ft. or
like spire, the most slender of all the common
columnar evergreens.

2-3 ft.....	1.00	4-5 ft. slender	1.50
3-4 ft.....	1.00	6-8 ft. heavy	2.00
		7-8 ft. heavy	3.00
		(4-5 & 5-6's are extra heavy broad specimens)	

JAPANESE SILVER (*J. japonica sylvestris.*) A
informal, picturesque type, fairly large growing.
Fine winter color.

2-3 ft.....	1.00	5-6 ft.....	3.50
3-4 ft.....	1.50	6-7 ft.....	4.50

LUPTONI:- A variety with a main stem; green foli-
age similar to Native Cedar.

4-5 ft.....	1.50	6-7 ft.....	2.50
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SWEDISH: (*J. c. serotica*) A slow growing variety
with beautiful light green, almost golden tips
in winter.

1½-2 ft....	1.30	2-3 ft..	1.50	3-4 ft..	1.50
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WEeping (*J. c. oblonga pendula*) The weeping Eng-
lish, one of the few weeping evergreens.

3-4 ft.....	1.00	5-6 ft.....	2.50
4-5 ft.....	2.00	6-7 ft.....	4.50

-16- JUNIPERS, SPREADING

BLUE SPREADING (*J. douglasii aurea*) A low spreader of medium ultimate size with gloriously golden color on the new growth of spring.

1½-2 ft. \$1.00 2-3 ft. \$1.25

WAXY JUNIPER (*J. nana*) A somewhat cupped shaped grower, excellent for rockery, roadside or other slopes.

3-4 ft. \$1.25 4-5 ft. \$2.00

JAPANESE (*J. japonica*) Another cupped shaped variety but with dark green instead of blue-green foliage.

1½-2 ft. \$.75 2-3 ft. \$1.00

PFITZER'S (*J. c. pfitzeriana*) This is the most popular spreading juniper, a very vigorous and large grower, attaining a third as much height as spread.

1½-2 ft. \$1.00 4-5 ft. \$3.00
2-3 ft. \$1.25 5-6 ft. \$6.00
3-4 ft. \$2.00 6-8 ft. \$8.00
8-10 ft. \$11.00

PROSTRATE (*J. nana prostrata*) Lies flat on the ground, making a very beautiful mat or ground cover. 2-3 ft. ... \$ 1.25

SAVIN (*J. sabina*) A beautifully textured dark green, medium growing variety. Second only to Pfitzer's.

1½-2 ft. ... \$.90 3-4 ft. ... \$ 1.75
2-3 ft. ... 1.15 4-5 ft. ... 3.00

IN SOME RESPECTS AN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM IS MORE IMPORTANT TO YOUR HOME THAN AN INDOOR LIVING ROOM. IT BRINGS THE SUNSHINE TO YOUR BACK, PURE AIR TO YOUR LUNGS, SWEAT TO YOUR BROW, RELAXATION, FLOWERS, BIRDS, VERDURE, CLOUDS, SKIES, STARS -- A BIT OF HEAVEN.

CONIFEROUS (Cone bearing) EVERGREENS, Concluded: -17-

PINE, Dwarf Mugho (*Pinus montana mitchum*) A very dwarf pine, making a very attractive little mound on the ground.

12-18 in.....\$1.00 2-3 ft.....\$3.00

SPRUCE, NORWAY (*Picea excelsa*) The well known graceful, dark green Norway Spruce growing to a height of 50 feet or more in the South, is a fine specimen plant and also good for background, screen or other mass planting.

3-4 ft.....\$2.00 5-6 ft.....\$5.00

4-5 ft.....\$3.00 6-7 ft.....\$7.50

YEW, Japanese (*Taxus cuspidata*) A dark green spreading evergreen adapted to cool shady places. It is a very choice plant and quite rare in the South.

6-12 in.....\$2.00 2-3 ft.....\$1.00

YEW, Plum: (*Cephalotaxus fastigiata*) Erect evergreen with yew-like foliage. Very slow grower, but very ornamental.

3-12 in.....\$1.00 12-18 in.....\$1.00

- - - - -0- - - - -

IS YOUR GARDEN A PLACE TO GROW WEEDS, A PLACE TO GROW FLOWERS OR SHRUBBERY, A PLACE TO EXHIBIT YOUR WEALTH, OR IS IT A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE -- AN OUT* DOOR LIVING ROOM?

An outdoor living room is a garden in which you can live close to nature and to God. It should have walls of verdant foliage to shut out the world. The decoration of the walls should be gay flowers and gorgeous berries. There should be a carpet of velvety lawn traversed by convenient paths or walks leading to the garden furniture and other features. With the boundless sky for a ceiling, there is a room that is an inspiring place in which to live.

-18- BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

The popularity of this group of plants is increasing daily. They are the evergreen shrubs with leaves that are not "needle like". Some have very broad leaves like the Magnolia; others have small ones like Boxwood. The group as a whole listed here is very valuable for landscape work on account of the fact that they are well suited to our Southern climate, and will withstand hotter and dryer conditions than the "needle" foliaged evergreens, will withstand tree roots and other difficulties better, and hold their rich green color better in winter.

ABELIA (*Abelia grandiflora*) Medium height shrub with small attractive foliage and deservedly popular because it is almost the only evergreen shrub that blooms all summer. Flowers are arbutus like, white with faint pinkish tint and slightly fragrant. Excellent for foundation mass, and somewhat informal hedges.

2-3 ft.....\$.60 3-4 ft.....\$.75 B&P

AZALEA See cultural directions on page 6

AZALEA MODICA: - Dwarf hardy Japanese azalea. Minute foliage. Covered with purple flowers in the spring.
8-10 in...\$1.00 10-12 in...\$1.25: 12-15 in...\$1.75

AZALEA, FLAME (*A. calendulacea*) The native flaring yellow azalea, large growing and showy in the spring. Not evergreen. 3-4 ft.....\$3.00

AZALEA Hinodegiri :- The popular fiery red azalea, Dwarf Japanese. 8-10 in.....\$1.25

10-12 in. \$1.50 12-15 in.....\$2.00

AZALEA macrantha:- Dwarf red late blooming.

8-10 in.....\$1.00: 10-12 in.....\$1.25: 12-15 in...\$1.75

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS, Continued.

AZALEA KURUME:- Seven named varieties and colors of this somewhat tender azalea with its blooms of pastel shades. Rather slender plants:-

6-8 in. \$.85: 8-10 in. \$1.30: 10-12 in. \$1.35

AZALEA, Snow:- A pure white dwarf somewhat tender "Kurume" azalea. A beauty.

10-12 in.....\$2.00

AZALEA, White Indian (*A. indica ledifolia alba*) A hardy Indian Azalea, larger growing than the Japanese with larger white flowers.

12-15 in. \$1.00: 15-18 in. \$1.50: 1½-2 ft. \$2.00

AZALEA Yodogawa:- Not evergreen. Double flowers of pinkish-lilac, resembling a carnation.

10-12 in. . . . \$1.50

BARBERRY, Sargent (*Berberis sargentiana*) An interesting and useful dark foliaged evergreen barberry. One of the newer ones.

15-18 in.....\$1.25: 1½-2 ft.....\$1.50

BARBERRY, Threespine (*B. triacanthophora*) A smaller leaved dense grower, making a fine shaped bush. One of the new ones.

1½-2 ft.....\$1.50

BARBERRY, Wilson (*B. wilsonae*) Very fine foliaged graceful plant with plenty of barbs. Loses its foliage in extreme weather.

2-3 ft.....\$1.50 3-4 ft.....\$3.00

BARBERRY, Wintergreen (*B. julianae*) A dark green leaved sort, very beautiful, as are all of the evergreen barberries. New.

1½-2 ft.....\$1.50 3-4 ft.....\$4.00

BOXWOOD, Bush (*Buxus sempervirens*) Ordinary bush box sometimes called "Tree Box", 12-15 in. \$1.00-15-18 in.\$1.50

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS, Continued.

BOXWOOD, Old English Dwarf (*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*) The real dwarf box. The most popular edging material for walks, formal beds, and other designs.

4-6 in. \$25.00 per 100: 6-8 in. \$35.00 per 100
12-15 in.....\$1.00 each

LOEWOOD, Japanese (*Buxus japonica*) This variety is a rapid grower, more hardy against cold, lighter green in color, and trims easily into formal shapes, hedges, etc.

8-10 in. \$40.00 per 100: 12-15 in. \$50.00 per 100:
10-12 in. \$60.00 per 100: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. \$2.00 each.

CAPE-JASMINE (*Gardenia florida*) The fragrant white flowered Gardenia, makes a well shaped large bush, tho' somewhat tender here.

2-3 ft.....\$3.00

EUONYMUS, Evergreen Burningbush (*E. japonica*) This is the old fashioned "Evergreen", known and used for generations. Beautiful glossy foliage and red berries when not ruined by scale.

2-3 ft.....\$1.00 3-4 ft.....\$1.50

EUONYMUS, Patens:- Sometimes called "Seiboldi". This is one of the most choice plants we offer, as it is a good medium grower, sensational in spring with its new light green leaves and in fall with its red and orange berries. Often loses foliage in winter. We have never seen it attacked by scale.

15-18 in.....\$.50 2-3 ft.....\$1.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.....\$.90 3-4 ft.....\$1.50

EUONYMUS, "Wintercreeper" (*E. radicans*) So named because it is a climber, creeping up walls and exhibiting its delightful foliage in winter. Beautiful if scale is controlled.

2-3 ft.....\$1.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS, Continued

-21-

EUONYMUS, "Glossy Wintercreeper" (*E. r. carrieri*) A low shrub with ascending and spreading branches, having red and orange berries.

12-18 in.....\$.50 1½-2 ft.....\$.90

EUONYMUS, "Silveredge Wintercreeper" (*E. r. marginatus variegata*) Variegated leaf variety of the climber. Very attractive.

2-3 ft.....\$1.00 3-4 ft.....\$1.50

EUONYMUS, "Bigleaf Wintercreeper" (*E. r. vegetus*) Low spreading or high climbing shrub with the orange-red fruits in great profusion.

2-3 ft.....\$1.00

FIRETHORN: Laland (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*) A picturesque large and fast grower, being one of the most showy plants in the fall with its great abundance of orange berries. Small foliage.

VERY SPECIALLY PRICED

2-3 ft....\$1.00: 3-4 ft....\$1.30: 4-5 ft....\$1.70
5-6 ft....\$2.00 6-7 ft....\$2.50

FIRETHORN. Chinese (*P. yunnanensis*) The Yunnan Fire-thorn is more spreading than the Laland, the berries are deeper red; it is more tender to cold but stands winters here. Berries stay on much longer, being a show all winter.

2-3 ft....\$2.00: 3-4 ft....\$4.50: 4-5 ft....\$7.50

GOLD-BUST PLANT (*Aucuba japonica aurea maculata*) A shrub with handsome large leaves marked with golden splashes. Very valuable because it is a SHADE LOVER and will not do well in full sun. Makes a round bush if fine form, and has red berries.

1½-2 ft.....\$1.50 2-3 ft.....\$1.75

HEDERA HELIX "English Ivy"...The well known evergreen ivy that clings to brick and masonry, and quite necessary for many buildings. 3 yr. clumps 50¢

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS, Continued

HOLLY, Howard's American (*Ilex opaca howardi*) A most unusual variety of native Holly, originated or discovered in Florida. It has darker green foliage with fewer prickly spines and bears berries in much greater profusion than ordinary Holly, making this one of the most beautiful of trees. Plants grown from cuttings or grafts to insure the berries:-

2-3 ft. \$1.50:	3-4 ft. \$2.00:	4-5 ft. \$3.00
5-6 ft. \$4.00		6-8 ft. \$5.00

HOLLY, Japanese (*Ilex crenata*) A very fine hardy evergreen with small, boxwood-like foliage and black berries. Sheared plants of good form:-

15-18 in.....\$.60	2-2½ ft.....\$1.50
1½-2 ft.....\$1.20	2½-3 ft.....\$2.00
3-4 ft.....\$3.00	

HOLLY, Yaupon: (*Ilex vomitoria*) The beautiful showy red berried Yaupon of the South. Small narrow foliage. Sheared plants:-

2-3 ft..\$1.50:	3-4 ft..\$2.00:	4-5 ft...\$3.50
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JASMINE, Florida (*Jasminum floridum*) A most graceful shrub of low spreading habit, blooming little yellow buds all summer and holding the attractive little leaves in mild winters.

1½-2 ft...\$.75:	2-3 ft.. \$1.00:	3-4 ft...\$1.25
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LAUREL, English (*Laurocerasus officinalis*) A large leaved shrub making a big symmetrically shaped round bush. Vigorous in any soil

1½-2 ft.....\$.90	3-4 ft.....\$1.50
2-3 ft.....\$1.00	4-5 ft.....\$2.50

LAUREL, Carolina Cherry:- (*L. caroliniana*) A shiny smaller leaved native variety, making a large shrub or small tree.

2-3 ft.....\$1.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS, Continued

LAUREL, Schipka (*Laurus schipkaensis*) A dwarf variety of the English Laurel, with smaller foliage and more hardy against cold in climates colder than this.

15-18 in. ...	\$ 1.25	2-3 ft. ...	1.75
1½-2 ft. ...	1.50	3-4 ft. ...	2.50

LAURSTIMA (*Viburnum tinus*) A very beautiful Southern shrub with small leaves and white flowers in flat clusters in winter or early spring. Not hardy in colder climates than this. 15-18 in. \$ 1.25: 1½-2 ft. 1.75
2-3 ft. 2.50

LIGUSTRUM, Japanese (*Ligustrum japonicum*) A very rapid grower with large leaves. Very useful for mass and background planting. Mauve-black berries in fall.
2-3 ft. ... \$.75: 3-4 ft. ... 1.00

LIGUSTRUM, Japanese Large Leaved (*L. japonicum* 'Hollum') A larger leaved and more handsome variety of the Japanese. Grafted. 2-3 ft. ... \$.90: 3-4 ft. ... 1.20
4-5 ft. Extra heavy specimen plants 7.50
5-6 ft. " " " " 10.00
6-8 ft. " " " " 12.00

LIGUSTRUM, Panda's Golden (*L. ovalifolium aureum*) A very striking gold leaved variety. Not evergreen.
2-3 ft. \$.75: 3-4 ft. \$ 1.00: 4-5 ft. \$ 1.25

LIGUSTRUM, Wax-leaved (*L. lucidum*) This most popular plant is one of the most useful evergreens we offer, as well as one of the most beautiful. Dark waxy green leaves, holding in the most severe winter weather here. A vigorous plant that will grow almost anywhere.
1½-2 ft. \$.90: 2-3 ft. \$ 1.00: 3-4 ft. \$ 1.50
4-5 ft. Extra heavy specimen plants 7.50
5-6 ft. " " " " 12.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS, Continued

LIGUSTRUM, Erect Wax-leaved (L. lucidum erecta)

A taller and less spreading variety of the Lucidum, with branches ascending.

2-3 ft.....	\$1.00	3-4 ft.....	\$1.50
4-5 ft	Extra heavy sheared specimens		\$6.00
5-6 ft.	" " "	"	\$9.00
6-7 ft.	" " "	"	\$12.00

LIGUSTRUM, Graceful (L. lucidum gracilis) A form with quite graceful leaves and branches.

3-4 ft.....	\$2.00
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LIGUSTRUM, Spreading Wax-leaved (L. l. rependens)

A form of Lucidum slightly more spreading.

4-5 ft.	Heavy specimens	\$4.00
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LONICERA, Tiny-leaved (L. nitida) A very fine textured dwarf shrub. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.

15-18 in.	(1.00
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MAGNOLIA, Southern (Magnolia grandiflora) The old-fashioned leaved (large) Magnolia tree. Straight trunks with limbs removed near the ground.

4-5 ft.	\$2.00	5-6 ft.	\$3.00:	6-7 ft.	\$4.00
7-8 ft.	\$5.00	8-9 ft.	\$6.00:	9-10 ft.	\$7.00
		10-12 ft.....	\$10.00		

NAIDIMA domestica, "Heavenly Bamboo of China" This reed like plant deserves its great popularity, for one reason if no other - - its wonderful profusion of RED BERRIES in great clumps, persisting all winter. Also the foliage turns red in winter, adding to the brilliance. Vigorous grower in almost any location, tho' sunshine is needed for the winter color. Stems sprout from the roots making bushy plants. Plant them in clumps of two or more for best results in berrying.

Single stem plants:-

12-15 in.	\$.40:	15-18 in.	\$.50:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.	\$.60
2-3 ft.	\$.70:	(Heavy branched plants next year)			

NANDINA, Contd from last page.

Double, branched, or multi-stemmed plants:-

15-18 in....\$.70:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft... .80:	2-3 ft....\$1.00
3-4 ft.....\$1.50		4-5 ft... 2.00

OLEASTER (*Elaeagnus pungens*) A very interesting plant with its somewhat mottled brownish upper side of the leaf and silvery underside. Very large and vigorous grower in almost any location, being a good plant for that "impossible" location. A very unusual fragrance of bloom in the fall, attractive reddish berries ripening in late winter or early spring. 2-3 ft....\$1.00

OLEASTER (*E. p. reflexa*) Differs from the above in being more thorny, smaller leaved, and with branches that recurve to the ground when old.

4-5 ft.....2.00	5-6 ft.....\$3.00
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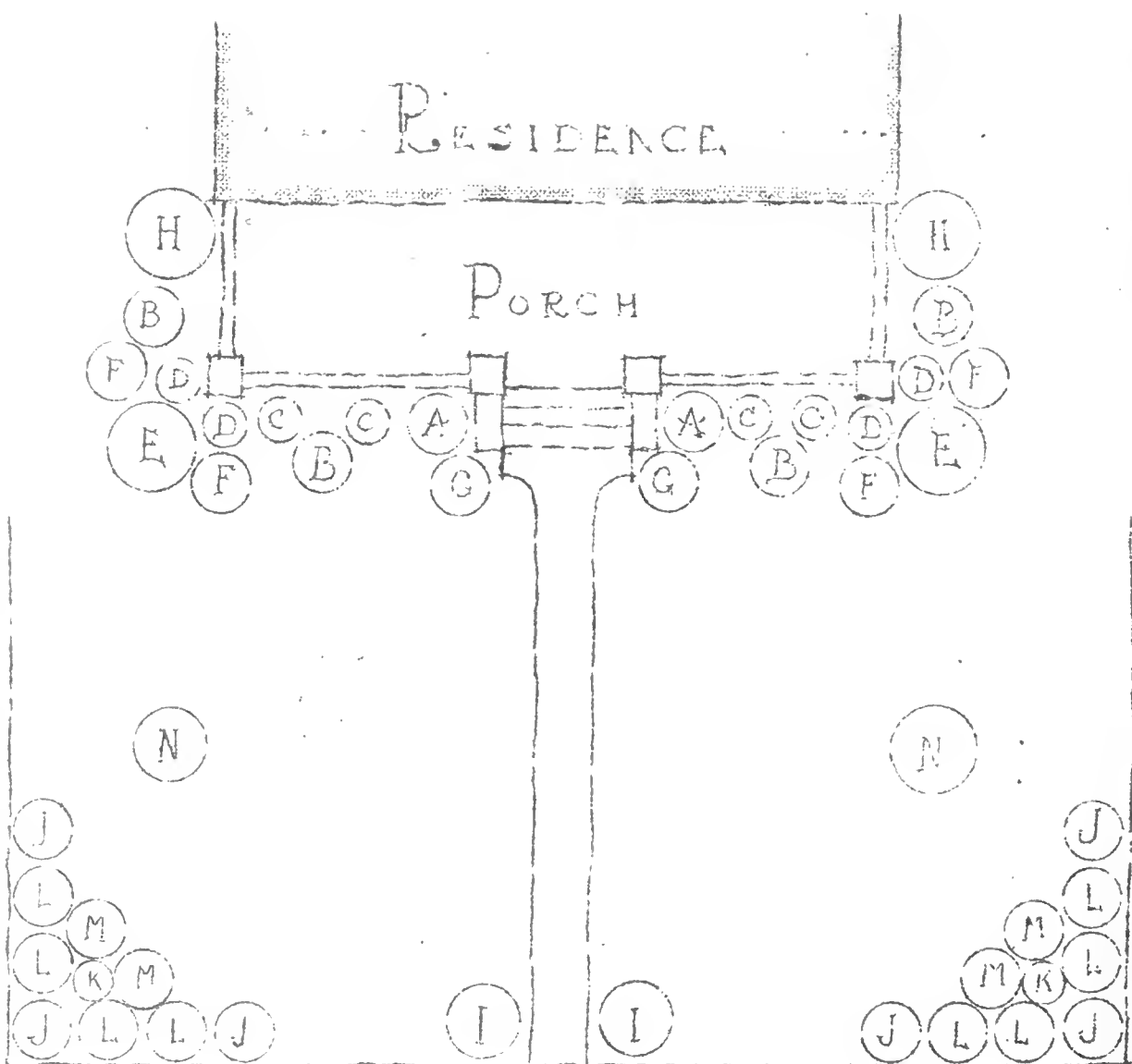
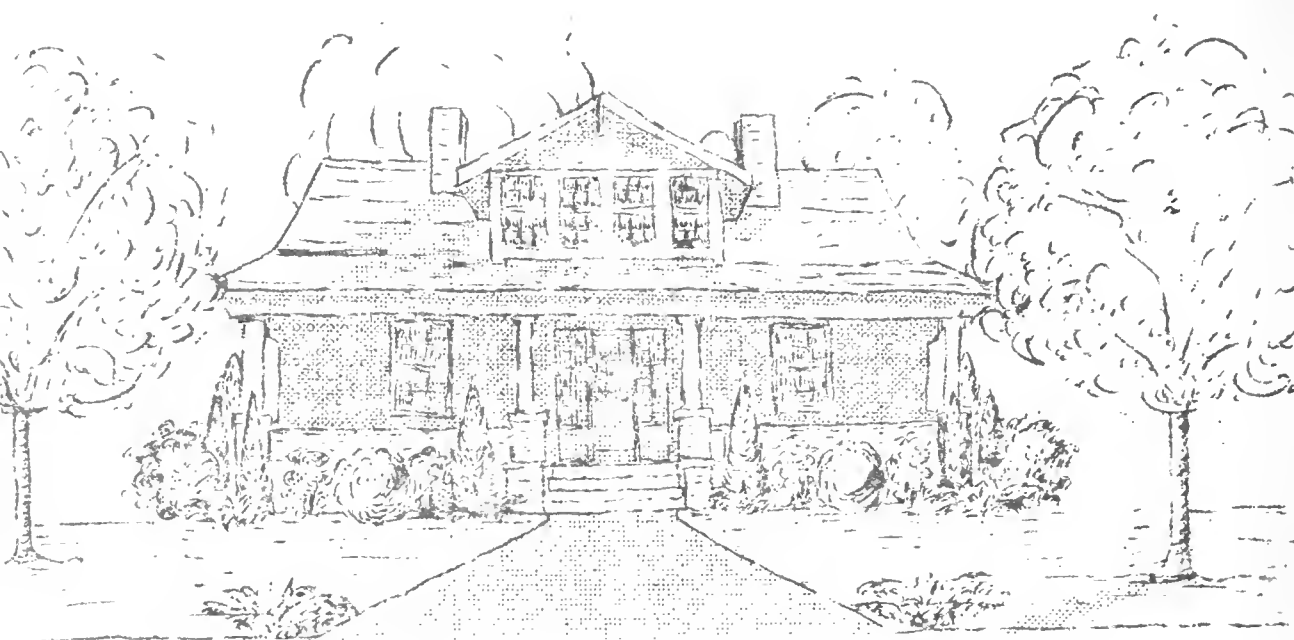
OSMANTHUS, Hollyleaf (*O. aquifolium*) A slow growing bush with leaves like dark green holly. Will stand difficult situations well. Sheared plants.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.....\$1.00	2-3 ft.....\$1.50
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PNCTINEA, Low (*P. serrulata*) A large growing shrub attractive because of its large crinkly serrated leaves that are red when they come from the bud like a bloom in the spring, later turning a dark bronzy green, and for its profusion of red berries in the old plants. Good grower in most any soil and in difficult situations.

2-3 ft.....\$1.50	3-4 ft.....\$2.00
4-5 ft. Extra heavy trimmed specimens	7.50
5-6 ft. " " " "	11.00
6-7 ft. " " " "	15.00

"PINEAPPLE PLANT" (*Guava*) An interesting ornamental plant here with its dense growth and foliage silvery white underneath. 2-3 ft.....\$3.00



SPECIAL OFFERS

for the planting illustrated on opposite page. It can be adapted readily to many other small homes, perhaps to yours. The plans make it easy for you to plant it yourself.

Foundation Planting

ALL EVERGREEN, as illustrated consisting of:-

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|
| A | 2 Pyramidal Arborvita | 3-4 ft. |
| B | 1 Globe " | 1½-2 ft. |
| C | 4 Red-berrying Nandina | 2-3 ft. |
| D | 4 Irish Juniper | 3-4 ft. |
| E | 2 Wax-leaf Ligustrum | 2-3 ft. |
| F | 4 Spreading Pfitzer Juniper | 2-3 ft. |
| G | 2 " Savin Juniper | 2-3 ft. |
| H | 2 Plume Cypress | 3-4 ft. |

ALL FOR ONLY \$22.50

FRONT ONLY (16 plants) \$15.00

CORNER PLANTINGS

as per plan shown opposite, for corners of lawn and at entrance of walk.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|
| I | 2 Spreading Savin Juniper | 2-3 ft. |
| J | 6 Globe Arborvita | 1½ to 2 ft. |
| K | 2 Swedish Juniper | 2 to 3 ft. |
| L | 6 Anthony Inzerer Spiraea | 1½ to 2 ft. |
| M | 4 Pfitzer Spreading Juniper | 2 to 3 ft. |

ALL 22 PLANTS FOR ONLY \$15.00

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|
| N | 2 Sugar or Norway Maples | 6 to 8 ft. |
|---|--------------------------|------------|
- at \$1.00 each.

These will be "thrown in" free with the \$35.00 or more order for both foundation and corner plantings.

See also page 2 for other suggestions and for side plantings for this house.

By use of this well designed plan, you can get an artistic planting for very little cost.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS, Continued

RHODODENDRON, Catawba (R. cata wbiense) The showy purple Rhododendron, medium in growth and in size of foliage. See page 3 for cultural directions.
1½-2 ft.....\$2.50

SCOTCH BROOM (Cytisus scoparius) The very showy plant with green broom-like branches, very little foliage, and striking yellow pealike blooms all along the stems in spring. Evergreen only as to the branches. B&B.
1½-2 ft...\$.60: 2-3 ft...\$.75: 3-4 ft...\$1.00

SNOWPAIL, Evergreen (Viburnum rhytidophyllum) The Leatherleaf Viburnum. Beautiful with its long leathery foliage, white blooms in spring and red berries in clusters in late summer if placed in a shady spot where it will not lack too much for moisture. A large grower.
2-3 ft.....\$1.00 4-5 ft.....\$2.50
3-4 ft.....\$1.50 5-6 ft.....\$4.50

AN INVESTMENT

The improvement of your property; no matter whether it is your home, your place of business, your manufacturing plant, your rental property, your mill village, your real estate development, your vacant lot, your public buildings, schools and churches, your city streets, parks, or ugly spots, or your highways and drives; no matter what it is, it is an investment that pays good returns to improve its appearance.

Oftimes the return is in financial gain. But it always returns to yourself and to those who live with it a daily effect, consciously or more often, perhaps, subconsciously felt, of being in neat and orderly and attractive surroundings, of being more pleased with the world and with life.

FLOWERING TREES

-29-

THEY GR. LARGE

THEY ARE MORE 3' 1/2'

Use them for specimens, for avenues and screens, and for high spots in the landscape border.

CHERRY, Japanese Flowering:- This is the tree that has made itself famous everywhere and is so beautiful on Potomac Drive in Washington. We have some fine transplanted specimens of the following forms:-

Pink Saint (Kofusen) . (*Prunus serrulata sachalinensis* fagorzo) Vigorous upright grower. Crimson buds opening into double red rose-like flowers that fade to old rose. 4-5 ft.....\$3.00

Sacred Bot. (Khaizai) (*P.s.s.akiyama*) Upright growth of good height. Double flowers deep pink or old rose. 4-5 feet.....\$3.00

Weeping Rose Bud Cherry "Liger" (*Prunus subhirtella*) Budded on straight 5 ft. stem with standards, and weeping from there like an umbrella. Blooms single, pink, and very showy.

3 yr. heads. 5-6 ft.....\$5.00

Weeping Rose Bud Cherry Same variety as above but budded (grafted) at the ground so the whole plant weeps like a weeping willow. 3-4 ft..... 3.00

FLOWERING CRABAPPLE

CRAB, Bechtel's (*Malus ioensis alena*) The double flowering pink crab, slow growing, fragrant. 2-3 ft. \$1.00

CPAR, Carmino (*M. atrosanguinea*) Deep purplish red.

3-4 ft.....\$1.00: 4-5 ft.....\$1.50

CRAB, Japanese Flowering (*M. floribunda*) Small shrubby tree covered with delicate pink flowers. Also small red fruit.

3-4 ft.....\$1.00: 4-5 ft.....\$1.50

3-3 ft. Large headed well developed specimen trees.

\$5.00

FLOWERING TREES, Continued.

CPEPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia indica*) The wonderful shrubby tree that is perhaps the most showy plant of the whole South. Every landscape should have plenty of them, in the new colors.

"Watermelon Red"

2-3 ft. ... \$.75	4-5 ft., B&B \$ 3.00
3-4 ft. ... 1.00	5-6 ft., B&B 4.00
Pink, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. .75	White 2-3 ft.75

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*) The Native white flowering dogwood. Red foliage in the fall.

3-4 ft. \$.90: 4-5 ft. \$ 1.25: 5-6 ft. \$ 2.00

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*C. F. rubra*)

3-4 ft. \$ 1.00: 4-5 ft. \$ 2.00: 5-6 ft. \$ 3.00

LILAC TREE (*Syringa japonica*) Attaining 20 to 30 ft. with creamy white blooms in large, loose panicles. 4-5 ft. ... 1.00.

MAGNOLIA:- See page 24 MAGNOLIA PURPUREA:-

Purple "Lily" Magnolia 2-3 ft. ... \$ 3.00
MAPLE, Japanese Red-leaf (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*)
 The gorgeous little shrubby maple so showy with its deeply lobed red leaves.

2-3 ft. ... \$ 3.00

MIMOSA (*Albizzia julibrissin*) Beautiful feathery foliaged flat topped fast growing tree with a profusion of fragrant pink blooms in summer.

8-10 ft. ... \$ 1.00 12-14 ft. ... \$ 3.00

MOUNTAIN ASH, American (*Sorbus americana*) Small growing tree with orange berries in the fall.

3-4 ft. \$ 1.00

PEACH, Double Flowering (*Prunus persica fl. pl.*) A peach tree covered with blooms like roses. Choice of Red, Pink, White. 3-4 ft. ... \$ 1.00

RED BUD (*Cercis canadensis*) "Judas Tree". Showy reddish purple blooms in spring, after Dogwood, 3-4 ft. \$.75

4-5 ft. \$ 1.00: 5-6 ft. 1.50

FLOWERING SHRUBS

-31-

Deciduous - - Losing their foliage in the fall.

Every landscape should have an abundance of these reasonably priced plants to give color and charm to it throughout the year. Plant them in groups of from three to 25 of a kind in your borders and screens, selecting varieties that will provide a succession of bloom and berry. That is easy with the following listing according to such succession. Or plant them in flowering hedges instead of hedges that have to be kept clipped.

SPECIAL QUALITY PRICES

Many items at \$25.00 per 100 as indicated.

All 50¢ plants at \$3.50 per 10: \$8.00 per 5.

(100, 10, 5 quantities to be of one variety)

VERY EARLY SPRING

FIRST BREATH OF SPRING (*Lonicera fragrantissima*) Large shrub almost evergreen with fragrant creamy honeysuckle blooms lasting a long time. 2-3 ft. 50¢: 3-4 ft..75¢

JANUARY JASMINE (*Jasminum nudiflorum*) Spreading shrub, very graceful and especially appropriate for slopes. Showy yellow flowers preceding the foliage. 15-18 in. 50¢

FUSSY WILLOW (*Salix caprea*) Large shrub or small tree. 4-5 ft. 50¢ 6-8 ft.....\$1.00

EARLY SPRING

BABY'S BREATH SPIRAEA (*Spiraea thunbergi*) Dwarf grower, fine light green foliage persisting until very late in the fall. Single white blooms, making the bush a big snow ball. Excellent for low flowering hedges. 1½-2 ft...50¢: 2-3 ft...60¢ or \$25.00 per 100.

PLANT THE DWARF GROWERS IN FRONT OF THE TALL ONES TO "FACE THEM DOWN" AND MAKE IT "FINISHED"

EARLY SPRING FLOWERING SHRUBS, Contd.

FLOWERING ALMOND, Pink (*Prunus glandulosa*) Very showy double pink flowers along the stems. Dwarf.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.....\$.60 2-3 ft.....\$.75

GOLDENBELL (*Forsythia*) Large bush covered with very showy yellow flowers before the leaves appear. An indispensable plant.

2-3 ft.....50¢ in the following varieties:

SHOWY BORDER (*F. spectabilis*)

Brighter color with blooms less drooping.

GREENSTEM (*F. Viridissima*) An upright grower and early bloomer.

BORDER (*F. intermedia*) More spreading growth than the above.

JAPANESE QUINCE (*Cydonia japonica*) Striking flowers of various shades of red before the leaves. Medium grower. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft..50¢: 2-3 ft..60¢

DWARF JAPANESE RED BUD (*Cercis japonica*) Medium grower with heart shaped leaves and great profusion of purple-red pea-like blooms.

2-3 ft.....50¢

SPRING FLOWERING SHRUBS

SWEET SHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*) The old-fashioned shrub with dark red blooms.

2-3 ft.....50¢

3-4 ft.....60¢

LILAC Rouen (*Syringa rothomagensis*) Graceful small foliaged lilac with arching branches and nodding panicles of beautiful lilac-purple blooms. Does extremely well in the South.

2-3 ft...60¢: 3-4 ft....75: 4-5 ft.....\$1.00

LILAC, Common (*S. vulgaris*) The old-fashioned variety of purple lilac. 2-3' 75¢ : 3-4 ft. \$1.00

AZALEA amoena and hinodegiri. See Broadleaf Evergreens, page 18.

STRING FLOWER NG SHRUBS, Continued

-33-

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera grandiflora rosea*) Medium growing shrub blooming profusely with clear pink flowers after the attractive young light green leaves.

2-3 ft.....50¢

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, Tatarian (*L. tatarica*) Similar to above but much larger growing. Also showy in summer with the red berries.

2-3 ft.....50¢

SPIRÆA, VAN HOUTTEI. Often called "Bridal Wreath". This shrub is perhaps the most popular of all ornamental plants. Beautiful for specimen, mass or hedge planting, making one of the most showy hedges known. White blooms in clusters covering the entire large bush, causing it to weep under their weight.

3-4 ft..50¢: 4-5 ft...30¢. \$25.00 per 100.

SNOWBALL, Old Fashioned (*Viburnum opulus sterile*) Large bush covered with round white blooms.

1½-2 ft. 50¢: 2-3 ft..75¢: 3-4 ft. 30¢

SNOWBALL, Japanese (*V. tomentosum plicatum*) Blooms like the above, but with rich foliage having a serrated edge. 2-3 ft.....75¢

LATE SPRING FLOWERING SHRUBS

DEUTZIA, Dwarf (*D. gracilis*) Small shrub with white, lily-of-the-valley like blooms along the stems.

15-18 in 50¢: 1½-2 ft 60¢: 2-3 ft. 75¢

DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester (*D. scabra* P. of R.) Fall growing shrub with double blooms having a pink tinge.

4-5 ft. 50¢ 5-6 ft. 30¢ \$25 per 100.

DEUTZIA, Pink crenata. Large grower like the above, but with very pink double flowers.

4-5 ft. 50¢: 5-6 ft. 60¢: 6-7 ft. 75¢: \$25 per 100.

-34- LATE SPRING FLOWERING SHRUBS, Continued.

WEIGELIA, Variegated (*Weigela nana variegata*)
Medium grower with variegated leaves and light
pink blooms in abundance.

2-3 ft. 50¢

3-4 ft. 60¢

WEIGELIA, Pink (*W. rosea*) Very large growing round
bush covered in pink blooms.

2-3 ft. 50¢

3-4 ft. 60¢

4-5 ft. 75¢

WEIGELIA, VAN HOUTTEI. Also a large shrub but with
deep rose pink blooms. 3-4 ft. 60¢

WEIGELIA, LEWALLE. Deep, almost fiery red blooms
like those of Eva Ratike. Upright grower.

2-3 ft. 60¢

WEIGELIA, EVA RAPHEL. A drooping or weeping var-
iety with deep red blooms continuing some in sum-
mer. 2-3 ft. 60¢

TAMARIX. A most unusual large and rapid grower with
fine misty foliage, green, and flowers, pink, along
the branches.

MOCKORANGE "Syringa" (*Philadelphus*) Very tall and
rapid growing shrubs as a group with white blooms,
usually fragrant, and good foliage.

"Sweet Syringa, Old-fashioned"

(*P. coronarius*) Fragrant. 4-5 ft. 50¢, 6-8 ft. 75¢

"Large Flowered" (*P.c. grandiflorus*)

4-5 ft. 50¢ 25; per 100. 5-6 ft. 75¢

"Narrow Petaled" (*P. nivalis*)

Variety with very narrow petals. 5-6 ft. 75¢

"Virginal" (*P. virginialis*)

A slow growing variety on account of its profuse
blooming of very fragrant pure white double or semi-
double blooms continuing somewhat thru' summer and
fall.

2-3 ft. 75¢

3-4 ft. \$1.00

RHODODENDRON, AZALEAS, Pages 18 & 28.

EARLY SUMMER FLOWERING SHRUBS

-3-

ROSE, R. 4000:- An excellent shrub with rough textured foliage and single red blooms continuing all summer and followed by glossy red "hips" or seed capsules. 2-5 ft.\$.30

ROSE, Orleans:- A Polyantha or bedder rose, dwarf. Profuse bloomer, the flowers being red and fading to pink and continuing all summer. 2 yr. field grown 60¢

ROSE, Edith Cavell:- Similar to above but with deeper color and fading less. 2 yr. field grown 60¢

ROSES, Climbing:- See pages 43-44

SPIRAEA, Anthony, Wat son. Dwarf shrub with flat bunches of red flowers at the end of each branch. We offer carefully plants of the deep shade only. 1½-2 ft. 50¢ 2-3 ft. 60¢ \$25 per 100.

SPIRAEA, Billard:- Fairly tall shrub with little spread having pink spikes of blooms at the end of each branch. 4-5 ft. 50¢

ABELIA grandiflora See page 18

YUCCA filamentosa "Adam's Needle" "Rock Lily"
A bulbous type of plant with larger iris-like foliage from the ground, sending up a spike on which are showy white blooms. 50¢

HONEYSUCKLE, Everblooming (Lonicera heckrottii) A showy red and orange blooming vine that continues blooming until frost. Not a pest, but very fine for holding slopes and ornamenting them. 2-3 ft. spread, 50

SMOKE-TREE (Rhus cotinus) A large bush with delicate loose panicles of smoke color blooms terminating the branches.

4-5 ft.\$1.00

5-6 feet.\$1.50

ABELIA grandiflora . See page 18

GOLD FLOWER (*Hypericum moserianum*) "St. Johnswort".
A very dwarf shrub with good foliage and beautiful open single golden blooms, continuing thru' the summer. 15-18 in. 50¢

GOLD FLOWER, HENRY'S (*H. henryi*) Much larger growth, attaining 3 to 4 ft., with the same kind of flowers. 3-4 ft. 50¢

HYDRANGEA, hills of Snow (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*) Large white round blooms at end of each branch of the medium growing shrub. Prefers a cool, moist spot. 2-3 ft. 50¢

POINSETTIA, Red Flowering (*Punica granatum rubra*) Red blooms, double like a carnation, make this otherwise handsome bush very showy. 2-3 ft. 75¢

JASMINE, Florida. See page 22

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*) A great bush in size, rapidity of growth, and beauty of its lilac-purple panicles of bloom. Often called "Summer Lilac". Used in great quantities by florists for cut flowers. Attracts butterflies.
4-5 ft.....50¢

OLIVE-TREE, Dwarf (*Vitex macrophylla*) This is also called "Summer Lilac". Foliage fine textured, blooms almost blue. It does not have to be cut back severely each year. Otherwise similar to Butterfly. 2-3 ft. 60¢: 3-4 ft. 75¢

CREPE MYRTLE. See page 30

HYDRANGEA, Ice Gee (*H. paniculata grandiflora*) The hardy white hydrangea with pointed panicles of bloom. Cut back bushy plants, 1½-2 ft. 50¢

ALTHEA or "ROSE OF SHIRAZ" (*Hibiscus syriacus*) Tall growing shrubs of great beauty of bloom, the colors ranging from white through shades of pink and purple to beautiful reds, in single and double flowers. Long period of bloom in July and August. A fine plant for masses, screens and tall flowering hedges.

We offer the following PAINTED VARIETIES at:-

3-4 ft. 50¢ --- \$25.00 per 100-----4-5 ft. 60¢

"Monomaeiflorus". Large semi-double red rose.

"Ardens". Double rich purple changing to lavender.

"Foule de Feu". "Ball of Fire". Double red.

"Lady Stanley". Semi-double light pink with darker veins at centre on inside. Outside splashed with light red.

"Paeony Flowered" (*paeoniiflorus*) Semi-double light pink with red centre.

"Rubis". Very large rich red single blooms.

BLUE SPIRAEA (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*) Clusters of showy light blue flowers on a dwarf bush with sage-like foliage. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft..50¢

PURPLE BUSH-CLOVER (*Desmodium penduliflorum*) "Lespedeza bicolor". This most showy shrub gives a grand splash of color to end the shrubbery blooming for the season, coming in full with its purple pea-like flowers all over every branch so heavy that it weighs them down about Sept. 1st. Medium grower and well shaped bush, dying down to the ground each fall and springing from the roots in the spring. Roots from large 3-4 ft. plants 60¢

C

Specifications

Buying merely by the specified height of plants, you may get a bad bargain, as they may be very slender, spindly, without body or roots. Our shrubs are bunchy, "heavy".

SHRUBS FOR BERRIES and FOLIAGE COLORING
FALL

CANE BERRY, Red-leaf (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*)
Planted in the sun, this dwarf shrub of good form is
brilliantly red in leaf from spring till fall.
Berries in the fall are also red. 15-18 in. 50¢:
1½-2 ft. 75¢: 2-3 ft. heavy specimens \$1.00: 3-4 ft.
Extra heavy \$1.25.

SEE ALSO; Dutch Moneysuckle, Japanese Maple, Golden
Privet, Evergreen Snowball, Rugosa Rose.

Fall and Winter

ARROWWOOD (*Viburnum dentatum*) Large growing-shrub
liking the shade. Glossy green leaves. black
berries. 2-3 ft...50¢: 3-4 ft. 75¢: 4-5 ft. \$1.00

RAP BERRY, Japanese (*Berberis thunbergii*) Dwarf shrub
of fine textured foliage and an abundance of red
berries. Widely used for many purposes, including
low hedges. 1½-2 ft. 50¢: 2-3 ft. 60¢: 1½-2 ft.
\$25.00 per 100.

BEAUTY BERRY (*Callicarpa purpurea*) Medium grow-
ing shrub with lavender blooms in spring and shiny
purple berries in fall in great quantities. Very
showy. 2-3 ft. 50¢, \$30.00 per 100.

BURNING-FLUSH, winged (*Euonymus alatus*) Pictures-
que large shrub with its corky "wings" on the
branches and its berries, both of which turn red
along with the foliage in the fall, making a
"Winged Burning-bush". 2-3 ft. 50¢: 4-5 ft. \$1.00

CHOCHE-BERRY, Red (*Aronia arbutifolia*) Many at-
tractive red berries. 2-3 ft. 50¢

WINTERBERRY (*Ilex verticillata*) A Holly that sheds
its leaves but retains its many glistening, red
berries in the fall. 2-3 ft....\$1.00

SEE ALSO; Euonymus, Firethorn, Ho-
Sugar Maple, Oleaster, and EA

SHADE TREES

-39-

THOSE NECESSITIES FOR ANY HOME.

They are needed not only for shade, but also for the landscape effect:- to cast shadows on the lawn, to en-frame the house or other view, to furnish background for the house or scene, to screen off objectionable views, to make great mass effect in large plantings.

A residential street without street trees is indeed a sad aspect. Why not see to it that your town has them on all possible streets? A building lot or subdivision without trees is hard to sell. Invest in trees and sell at a profit. It takes time to grow a big tree, but it will never be big if it is never started.

WE MOVE BIG TREES

AND guarantee the job. You do not have to wait; you can have them now! Trees up to 10 inches caliper and 35 ft. tall moved successfully without cutting back the tops, providing shade the first year. This requires expert handling and a very heavy ball of earth to be dug on the roots, but the cost is not too great for what you get and the elimination of the years of waiting. Let us quote you.

We have much larger sizes in many of the varieties below. Smaller ones too.

Caliper(cal.) is the diameter of the trunk six inches above the ground.

ELM, American (*Ulmus americana*) Vase-shaped with its high arched limbs. The tree that is typically American. 8-10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. cal. \$1.75.

ELM, Chinese (*Ulmus pumila*) "Siberian Elm". Called "Greased Lightning" on account of its rapid growth, said to be the fastest on earth.

8-10 ft.....\$1.50 10-12 ft.....\$2.00

LINDEN, American (*Tilia americana*) "Basswood". Large grower. 6-8 ft.....\$1.50 8-10 ft.....\$2.00

MAGNOLIA, See page 24.

SHADE TREES, Continued

MAPLE, Norway (*Acer platanoides*) This popular tree has a round top of very dark green leaves dense in growth and shade. Yellow blooms in spring. Slow growth, but making a large tree.

6-8 ft.....\$1.25: 10-12 ft, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cal. \$3.00
8-10 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2" cal. \$2.00: 12-14', 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cal. \$4.00
10-12 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2" cal. \$2.50: 12-14', 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cal. \$5.00

MAPLE, Sugar (*A. saccharum*) Tall growing with ascending branches. Gorgeous fall coloring of red and orange foliage. Fairly rapid grower. Probably no finer shade tree.

6-7 ft.....\$1.00: 8-10 ft. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. \$2.00
7-8 ft.....\$1.50: 10-12 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. cal. \$2.50
12-14 ft. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal.....\$4.00

OAK, Pin (*Quercus palustris*) Very graceful tree with pointed top and somewhat drooping branches, making a pyramid in form. Foliage similar to Scarlet or Spanish Oak. The fastest growing oak and very popular.

6-8 ft.....\$1.00: 10-12', 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2" cal. \$3.00
8-10 ft. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cal. \$2.00: 10-12', 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cal. \$4.00
8-10 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 Cal. \$2.50: 10-12', 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 " Cal \$5.00

POPLAR, Lombardy (*Populus nigra italica*) Strikingly picturesque for its very tall slender growth. Very rapid grower.

3-8 ft.....\$.50 10-12 ft.....\$1.00
8-10 ft.....\$.75 12-14 ft.....\$1.75

POPLAR, Tulip (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) Tall straight native tree, yellow autumn color.

10-12', 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cal. \$2.60: 12-14', 2-3" cal. \$3.50

SYCAMORE, "American Plane" (*Platanus americana*) Well known tree, rapid growth and permanent.

10-12', 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2" cal. \$2.00: 12-14', 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " c. \$3.00

WILLOW, Golden Branched weeping (*Salix vitellina pendula aurea*) 10-12 ft, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cal. \$4.00

R O S E S

-1-

"ROSES WILL NOT GROW AT YOUR DOOR IF YOU DO NOT
PLANT THEM THERE".

The rose is the reliable plant for cut-flowers throughout the season from May until heavy frost. Every home should have them in abundance.

You should get your money's worth from the first years blooming.

We offer the best of the old and the best of the tested newer sorts.

ALL BUSH VARIETIES EVERBLOOMING, Unless noted.
All Hardy, Field Grown.

\$5.00 per dozen.

50¢ each

Be Safe

by getting your plants fresh from the nursery instead of risking packaged articles. Our guarantee is back of every rose.

WHITES

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria:- Well formed buds opening into fragrant white blooms with tint of lemon at the centre. Moderately vigorous.

Killarney, Double White:- Snowy white long-pointed buds of typical Killarney form.

Frau Karl Druschi:- "Snow Queen". Pure white blooms after well formed buds. Blooms freely in early and late season, but little in summer.

White Maman Cochot:- A tea rose, white with pink tinge on outer petals. Disease resistant.

PINKS

Briarcliffe:- Rose-pink. Large pointed buds with fragrant and long lasting bloom.

Columbia:- Almost like above. One of the most fragrant roses in existence, beautiful in bud and after it opens.

ROSES, Continued

PINK

Cochet, Pink: Maman:- Light pink, shaded with salmon and bright rose on outer petals.

DAISY EDITH HELEN:- Clear pink, shapely buds, high centred blooms, fragrant. Our favorite.

Lady Ashtown:- Satiny buds, deep shining pink blooms with a yellow glow at base. Fragrant.

LaFrance:- Curled petals of bright pink with silvery tints. True rose fragrance.

Mrs. Carolyn Testout. Light satiny rose, large globular flowers. A strong, favorite variety.

MRS. CHAS. BELL :- The Shell Radiance, with the characteristic vigor and free blooming habits of the Radiances. Globular formed blooms of shell pink, tinted salmon, and fragrant.

Pink Pearl:- A rose of the Columbia type, and equal to or better than Columbia or Briarcliffe.

RADIANCE:- The two-toned pink rose famous everywhere for its vigor and great quantities of beautiful globular fragrant blooms on long stems. No doubt the finest pink rose in the world.

WILLOWHIRE:- Beautiful large buds and blooms of pink with a golden glow. Good bloomer.

RED

E. G. Hill :- Large dazzling red flowers shading crimson. One of the fine newer varieties.

Etoile de Holland:- Brilliant red blooms of large size. Very fragrant and quite famous.

HADLEY:- Fine, pointed buds of rich crimson-red. One of the prettiest we know.

RED RADIANCE:- Pretty buds, globular blooms of deep crimson-red. Justly famous for its vigor, great quantities of blooms, and good stems. The finest red rose in the world, we believe.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet:- Brick red buds opening to large orange-pink blooms.

YELLOW

Duchess of Wellington:- Large tapering buds of golden orange, opening slowly. One of the finest yellow roses.

See page 50 for "Hints on Growing Roses".

YELLOW LADY HENRI DUPONT: - Clear apricot-yellow. Buds of remarkable quality, somewhat nodding.

LADY MARGARET S. WART: - A very large bloom of perfect form, golden yellow shaded red and orange.

Very handsome foliage which is disease resistant.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT: - One of the newer yellows. Buds are reddish gold, opening into beautiful yellow flowers.

THE NEWER YELLOW, ORANGE, RED COMBINATIONS.

Betty Uprichard: - Copper red buds, semi-double blooms of orange-carminc tinted light salmon.

Pres. Herbert Hoover: - Maroon, orange, gold. A good grower and a good bloomer.

Mac. Edouard Herriott: - Coral red and yellow buds, opening to brilliant orange-red and salmon pink, outside coppery-red and orange.

TALISMAN: - Red and gold buds, scarlet-orange and yellow blooms. A famous rose.

CLIMBERS

The following list of climbers are double flowered, with blooms like a bush rose, have beautiful blight-free and mildew-free foliage, and are a brilliant show when in bloom in May and June.

Dr. W. Van Fleet: - Flesh pink blooms of fine form in great numbers. Midseason.

Gardenia: - Early. Yellow buds, creamy flowers, well formed and very fragrant.

Jacotte: - Orange-yellow, tinted copper-red. Large semi-double blooms. Midseason.

Mary Wallace: - Large brilliant pink blooms tinted with shining gold. Early.

PAUL'S SCARLET: - Intense scarlet well formed flowers in clusters. One of the best. Early.

Silver Moon: - Long, creamy buds, nearly single.

Large very showy flowers. Midseason.

American Pillar: - Single crimson-pink. Late.

ROSES, Continued
EVERBLOOMING CLIMBERS

Climbing Radiance: A climbing variety of the bush Radiance, with pink blooms like it.

Climbing Etoile de France: Velvety dark red double blooms. A good grower for an everbloomer.

Marechal Niel: Creamy yellow very double blooms. Our strain stands the winters here without protection. The Old-time Southern Rose.

See page 41 for rose prices.

HEDGE PLANTS

Evergreen Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*) The standard plant clipped hedges and good for tall "wild" growing hedges. Plant from 6 to 12 inches apart. 2 yr. plants \$4.50 per 100.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Each year the demand is growing for something other than the ordinary privet hedge to enclose a lawn or other area. It is so common and requires continued work of clipping.

FLOWERING SHRUBS, BROADLEAF EVERGREENS, or CEDAR TYPE EVERGREENS, solve the problem by giving something more handsome and more showy. The flowering shrub hedges are best left as informal rows, and can be trimmed once a year to keep in bounds and in good form. The evergreens can be clipped into formal or left in informal hedges.

SUGGESTIONS

Flowering shrubs: Baby's Breath Spiraea, Spiraea Van Hootter, Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Philadelphus, Dutzia, Althea, Lilac, Crepe Myrtle.

Broadleaf Evergreens: Abelia, Ligustrum, Euonymus patens, Cedar Evergreens: American, Oriental, Pyramidal Arborvitae; English, Ashford Junipers, Jap.

Cypress. Ask for 100 rates. For this type of hedge the plants are set from 2 to 3 ft. apart, depending on the size of the plants, and the denseness of hedge desired.

PERENNIALS

-45-

Perennial flowers adorn the shrubbery border like "trimmings" do a lady's dress. It is not complete without it. And for cut flowers and the beauty of the garden, perennials are quite the thing. They come up every year from the roots, eliminating the necessity for annual planting.

Most all varieties we list can be used in various types of Rock Gardens, but the very low and trailing sorts are especially adapted for it and are indicated by "r".

The Following at 2.00 per dozen. 20¢ each.

Sizes indicate ultimate growth.

Alpine Aster (r) Dwarf, bluish-purple. Early.

Beard Tongue (*Penstemon barbatus*) Coral red, early summer, 2 to 3 ft.

Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia*) Copper-red and yellow.

Jure till frost. 2-3 ft.

Carnation, Hardy Border. Mixed colors. 1 ft.

Cone Flower. Giant purple *Rudbeckia purpurea*. Very showy in late summer. 3-4 ft.

Coreopsis lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow blooms early summer till fall. 2½ ft.

Daisy Michaelmas. (Perennial Aster) Mixed shades of light purple. Late Summer. 3-4 ft.

Daisy, Shasta. Showy Alaska variety. Pure white. Fine for cutting. Blooms all summer. 2 ft.

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis alpestris*) Rich indigo-blue flowers very early spring. 9 inches

Helianthus. Hardy Sunflower. Beautiful soft yellow flowers, excellent for cutting, and a fine grower.

August bloomer. 3-5 ft.

Mallow Marvels. (*Hibiscus*) Vivid shades of red and pink and white. 4-5 ft. Late summer.

Witch scabellae (r) Mass 11 ft. The invaluable dwarf plant for the rockery and other uses. Evergreen foliage covered with vivid pinkish blooms in very early spring. 3-6 in.

Pinks, Hardy border. (r) Delightful shades of pink flowers over a long period. 6-12 in.

PERENNIALS, Continued

Pinks, Maiden (*Dianthus deltoides*) (r) Brilliant carmine. May to July. 4-6 in.

Pinks, Clove. (*Dianthus plumarius*) (r) Fragrant hardy pinks, blooming in early spring. 1 ft.

Pinks, Rock Garden mixture. Vigorous growing, spreading, small flowering. Early summer. 4-6 in.

Most of the Pinks continue in bloom throughout the remainder of the summer, making them very valuable for flowers as well as for foliage.

Sea Lavendar (*Statice latifolia*) (r) Bluish-purple flowers all summer. 2 ft.

Sedum spurium (r) (Stoncrop) Rosy-crimson flowers most all summer. Rapid spreader. 3-4 in.

Speedwell (*Veronica maritima*) One of the best perennials we know. Easy to grow, beautiful spikes of blue blooms from June till fall. 2 ft.

Physostegia Virginica. False Dragon Head. Fine grower. Delicate pink spikes of bloom all summer on dense bushes 3-4 ft. high.

Sweet William. Beautiful mixed colors. 1-1½ ft.

Sweet Wivelsfield A new *Dianthus*. Graceful beautiful shades of pink. Annual. 1 ft.

The Pearl (*Achillea ptarmica*) White double or semi-double flowers from spring till frost. 2 ft.

Tunica saxifraga. (r) A tufted plant bearing all season an abundance of small pink blooms. 6 in.

Wall Flower, Goliath. Velvety dark red single blooms early in the spring. 1 ft.

Following at 35¢ each

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*) The old-fashioned garden favorite. Long racemes of graceful heart-like rosy-red flowers. 1-2 ft. Excellent for the cool shady spot.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*) (r) Long spurred variety of mixed colors, many yellows. Beautiful blooms in early summer or late spring. 2 ft.

Columbine (*Aquilegia chrysantha*) Bright yellow long spurred variety. Like sunny place. 2 ft.

The ground in the beds should be stirred so that it stays soft and light and free of weeds and grass. Do not dig deep enough close to a plant to disturb its roots. Keep the grass edge of the lawn well away from all plants.

(2) Watering is often necessary during the first year but may be seldomly needed if cultivation as above described is done and normal rainfall is received. It is not necessary to water established plants until those with tender foliage fail to be freshened up in the morning following a wilt of the day before.

When you do water, do a soaking good job of it. Sprinkling causes the roots to come to the surface and be scorched by the sun. The ground should be soaked six to eight inches deep, at least, and two to three times a week in summer droughts. Water at any time of day or let your hose run slowly all day, if you are watering the ground. Sprinkling of foliage is not good when the sun is shining hot. A basin around each plant, formed by ridging up a circle of earth helps keep the water from running off.

PESTS & DISEASES

There are two classes of plant enemies, insects and fungi, and they are killed by the use of insecticides and fungicides.

Insects

(1) The chowing, biting, or eating insects. The damage of these is obvious, for eaten foliage can be easily seen. Stomach poisons are the remedy, and Arsonate of Lead is the usual one, or also some combination of arsenic. Strong poisons like Paris Green may burn tender foliage, and should not be used.

(2) The Sucking Insects. These are the insidious little suckers that stick their beaks through the plant skin and suck the juices from the inside. Stomach poisons cannot reach

them, and so "contact" sprays or dusts must be used to burn them or cut off their air. Nicotine Sulphate (Black Leaf 40), strong solutions of soap or soap and kerosene in water are bad for the little Aphids (plant lice) and other summer suckers.

For scale, which infests the branches of a plant, a strong contact spray of Lime-Sulphur solution or a good commercial "Scalecide" applied in winter is best treatment.

For Red Spiders, infinitesimal mites that suck the color and life from evergreens and other plants, a spray of "Volck" applied just after the new growth hardens in the spring, and another in July, should preserve the beauty and life of evergreens. Black leaf 40 and Dusting Sulphur are also used.

(3) Borers. These insects bore holes into the wood of a plant. Gaseous poisons can be used to kill the grubs in the ground in some cases, but an effective treatment when the insects are in the wood is to gouge wire into their holes and kill them. Clean out the holes somewhat and seal them with a moisture proof paint like shellac.

Fungi. Mildews, leaf spots, and some rots are indicative of fungus growths. There are many commercial fungicides, but an old standby is a solution of Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol) applied to the affected foliage. Dusting with dusting sulphur is also fine for control of leaf-spot.

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Combination sprays and dusts can be mixed or bought that provide protection from all the classes of pests with a single application. An EFFECTIVE ROSE DUST: 9 parts dusting sulphur, 1 part arsenate of lead, 1 part tobacco dust, will provide protection for your roses from most of the common pests.

PRUNING

Do not be afraid to cut your shrubbery, as seldomly can lasting harm be done by cutting too much. Shrubs and trees out in a border or screen can usually be allowed to grow pretty nearly as they wish without pruning, as they will not get too large in such locations. However, when they get old pruning is often advisable for rejuvenation purposes, as it induces new growth which is the most beautiful.

Aside from this rejuvenation, the main purpose of pruning should be to assist nature in growing the plant into its natural form, and to keep the size of plants in bounds where they are in a restricted position, such as foundation plants.

Pruning is a thinning and heading back process.

In a tree the branches that are dead, those that are rubbing another, those that are too close to another, are removed by cutting off flush with the trunk. In old trees the remaining branches are often cut back (the ends cut off) to induce new growth and new life.

In a shrub the principle is very much the same. The oldest branches are thinned out at the ground or near it, and the others cut back enough to avoid a scraggly appearance. Sunlight will enter and new shoots will be sent up from the ground to replace those removed.

In a coniferous (cedar type) evergreen, the pruning is usually mostly the butting back process, performed by shearing or clipping the ends of the branches until a uniform appearance is obtained. This makes the dense outer growth that is so much desired in foundation evergreens and is also the means of keeping them in bounds, especially if the top is cut also. For evergreens that are varted tall, the top should not be cut, but all "leaders" except that of the main central stem should be cut back or out.

In order to keep plants within bounds, they can be cut back ruthlessly, and also thinned out.

Time to prune. Whenever you have your knife is time to do a little shaping of a wild branch and other minor operations. In fact there are few times when pruning will

inflict permanent injury to a plant. On the other hand, there are very definite times when it is best for the appearance of your shrubbery and grounds to do the pruning, as follows:

Prune evergreens (except those whose flowers are attractive) in the spring shortly before they begin to grow. They will then soon grow out and hide any cut ends there may be, whereas if the cutting is done in the fall, the cut appearance remains all winter.

(2) Prune flowering shrubs after they bloom. If pruned before, blooms are cut off in the buds and lost. Therefore, late summer and fall flowering shrubs should be pruned in the spring before they begin to grow, and the spring and early summer flowering ones should be cut immediately after the blooming is done.

(3) Certain shrubs are said to need no pruning. Among them are lilacs, azaleas, rhododendrons and their kin.

What to use. A sharp knife can do most pruning operations. However, it is often handier to use hand "snippers", long handled "do-hornors", saws and the like for cutting individual branches and hedge clippers or shears for cutting back and shearing.

Hints on GROWING ROSES

By following the cultural instructions for ordinary shrubbery, beginning on page 3, you can grow excellent roses. By doing each suggestion doubly well, you can grow prize-winning roses, for they do not fail to respond to extraordinary treatment.

But with ordinary treatment, you can soon get your money's worth from roses if you will use the vigorous growing Radiance varieties.

Roses like sun, a deep rich soil, well fertilized and well drained, and to be in beds by themselves where they can be cultivated.

Recommended rose dust on page 48

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER"
- Keats

"YOU ARE NEARER GOD'S HEART IN A GARDEN
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE ON EARTH".

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OUR LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS

are highly trained specialists with experience. We have men at your disposal who have been trained in their art at some of the leading schools of landscape Architecture in the nation, Harvard and Cornell Universities and N.C. State College, and whose training has been tempered with daily experience under varied conditions. They are at your service for no additional cost for planning the outlay of your landscape. Do not hesitate to call on us for their services. Estimates are free and gladly given. Artistic plans are free to customers and absolutely necessary to the orderly development of the landscape.

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